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JOURNAL OF THE  
**BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY**

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Volume 11, #2

Summer



**2000**



1908-O Dime, Possible 8/7 overdate?

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JOURNAL OF THE  
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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## BCCS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This issue of the BCCS precedes the ANA 2000 Convention in Philadelphia. I usually hype our members attending this significant numismatic event and this year's convention is no exception. The annual meeting of the Barber Society is scheduled for Saturday, August 12 at 9:30 AM. The ANA Convention is a most worthwhile numismatic experience. If you haven't attended this function previously, try Philadelphia this year. As an added plus, I promise a nice surprise during the BCCS meeting on Saturday.

Barber coins are doing well in the numismatic market. The *Graysheet* reports increased bids for Barbers. This correlates with the current strong market for so-called collector coins priced at under the \$5,000 level. Additional evidence of the appeal of the Barber series is the feature article from the May *COIN DEALER* CDN MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, "Barber Coinage – Well Positioned for a Takeoff." We thank Shane Downing for permission to reprint here this article authored by leading Barber dealers, John & Dave (Lawrence) Feigenbaum.

One area of significant interest to BCCS members has been Barber varieties in all their manifestations. I met our variety editor, Steve Szczerbiak at the Mid-American Coin Show in Chicago last month. Our members have been relatively quiet in giving Steve information on varieties. I've known Steve nearly as long as BCCS has existed and he is keenly interested in this aspect of collecting. Along with this interest, he is knowledgeable and unselfish. If you wish to share a discovery or just question him on what you think you see, Steve will accommodate your wishes. Pick out that coin you put aside and seek Steve's insight on just what you see which is remarkable.

Many (?most) BCCS members purchase coins to complete or upgrade their collection. I'd like to solicit discussion (or survey or even a debate) on purchase of raw or slabbed coins. What do you buy and why? I am further interested in whether members preferences fall to one side of this question and how this is dictated by the desired grade one seeks. This 'survey' is versatile: you could send a postcard or E-mail message or, write an article detailing your approach and strategy. This aspect is of interest to virtually all members and all choices are correct!

I want to initiate some discussion from members on Journal issue frequency. The *JOURNAL* has been a quarterly publication from the start of the society. Presently, we may wish to consider a reduced publishing schedule with three issues per year. In part, the present flow of material to Russell is not sufficient to warrant four issues without his using some last-minute creative addition processes. I would hold to the commitment that total published pages for a three issue yearly volume would not drop below the current total from four issues. I would ask the membership for a 'pro' or 'con' response on this thought.

Numismatic regards,  
*Phil Carrigan*



## FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the summer Journal. The cover photo is very interesting, yet the verdict is still out. It sure looks like an 8 over a 7, it's a stunning photo anyway! This summer has been as busy as ever, and I've just started a new job working for Forest and Parks as the Director of Maintenance Operations for 1/3 of the state of Vermont. This job requires a great deal of traveling which has cut into my Journal production time. Paul is helping out with a different postage arrangement, and the printer is working with me via the mail, instead of my numerous visits.

Please notice we have a new contributing editor, Lindsay Ashburn. Lindsay's articles are interesting and very enjoyable. If anyone else is interested in contributing to each journal PLEASE contact me and join the contributing editor status.

No new news on the Vermont coin design, Hopefully the design will be chosen soon. Barbers were scarce in grades above good at the last coin show held in Barre, Vermont. I did pick up an interesting Vermont copper dated 1786 which graded a strong VG.

Enjoy the Summer,  
*Russell Easterbrooks*



## THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

Remember your articles submissions automatically enter you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50, second prize will be \$25, and third place will be a free BCCS one year membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date, and get your article in the mail to Russell at the address on page one.

**DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS SEPT. 30**



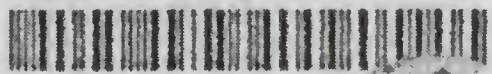
Hello fellow members,

Barbers are still in demand, from AG to MS. Coin shows can be a bit disappointing, however do not take this to heart. Circulated coins are abundant, however cleaned ones are the rule. My advise is to buy with your head. Enough said, we need to conduct more surveys, the 92-0 micro O half is a great starting point. As David Lawrence suggested we need to start a write in campaign to the publishers of the red book to get barbers in the limelight. Any suggestions for possible inclusion? There are barber varieties that are so rare and unnoticed that they lounge in dealers stock for years. For instance I first examined a 1906 half slabbed by ANACS at the ANA in 96. It was labeled as a RPD and I lusted after it. The good part of my brain said it was overpriced. Four years later I purchased it! The bottom line, if it looks good to you and you have to have it. Go for it! Better to have than not! Keep searching and send your questions to me.

Regards  
Steve Szczerbiak

*A real lady who has been lost for 94 years*

MS 61  
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REPUNCHED DATE



UNLISTED  
IN BLEN  
any one  
Attributed  
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## Who Wants the Scarcest of the Scarce? (I do)

.....

*By Lindsay Ashburn*

A very interesting phenomenon occurs when you merge the hobbies of standard (date and mintmark) coin collecting with error collecting. There are certain error coins, very scarce coins that neither group of collectors seem to want. Of course, that is an oversimplified statement, but let me explain.

First, let's talk about standard coin collecting. Mainstream collectors build sets, hunting acceptable specimens of each date and mintmark. Over time, a fairly specific pricing structure develops when collectors and dealers get a feel for the scarcity and desirability of the various issues. For any given date, mintmark and grade combination, a collector has a notion of what he will have to pay. Likewise, a dealer knows how to price each coin accordingly. When a coin is priced too high, it becomes a fixture in the dealer's inventory.

By definition, most coins are common dates. "Type coin" pricing is based on this principle. Most coins in existence can be priced as type coins because a large percentage of the total population of a series are common dates, and are easily found (at least by collecting standards).

The "type coin" principle holds true for error coins. If the majority of all coins are common dates, we can reasonably assume that the majority of error coins are also going to be common dates. In other words, the more coins you make, the more errors you will make. Error coin prices evolve as a function of error "type" rather than by date and mintmark. Again, this is oversimplified. Each error coin is unique and has traits that factor in, but pricing is still determined mainly by the error "type". The error collector has interest in the error aspect of the coin, and is willing to pay for that.

Let's consider an error coin of some unspecified common date. The non-error value is \$15, but the error collector is willing to pay \$100. No problem. Okay, what if the coin is a semi-key date with a non-error value of \$75? The error collector is still willing to pay \$100, maybe a little more. Still no problem. Okay, what if the coin is a key date with a non-error value of \$350? The error collector is still willing to pay \$100, or maybe even \$200. Now we start to see the problem. We have found a rare error coin the error collector doesn't want, at least not while there are other nice ones floating around at much lower prices. What about the non-error collector, does he want this coin? The typical standard collector will want the perfect coin for his set, especially when he has to spend \$350 for it. The key date coins will be the highlights of his collection, and there is just no place for that error coin in his collection.

*Continued on next page*

## Scarcest of the Scarce

*Continued from page 5*

Let's apply this example to barber coins. I just found a broadstruck 1901s dime in slabbed XF (net VF30 scratched). With a mintage under 600,000, the coin is one of the undisputed keys to the barber dime series. In higher circulated grades, the coin is very scarce, even in barber collectors' terms. Probably less than a handful of 1901s dime errors ever hit circulation, nevermind how many are still around after a hundred years. By my standards this coin is a rarity. What is the price on a coin such as this? Full non-error retail is the price. Many people would have even shied away from this price, but it is my hobby specialty and I often don't have a lot of patience for negotiation. It came home with me.

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## Know Your Strikes!

By Jack White

Knowledge of striking characteristics, particularly of key and semi-key coins can pay dividends at times. In nearly every series certain dates and mint marks often come weakly and or unevenly struck. Mint marked buffalo nickels of the 1920's immediately come to mind. The 1926-D has the reputation of being perhaps the poorest struck twentieth century coin. Gold specialists know the key date 1911-D two and one half dollar gold Indian is often seen with an extremely weak mint mark. 1793 chain cents are weakly struck at the date. Often a full grade good coin has little or no date. Collectors who possess such knowledge can sometimes purchase undergraded or misattributed treasures at bargain prices if they are familiar with a particular date and mint mark and how such a coin often comes and how it was probably struck.

The Barber series also offers such opportunities if one studies these series carefully. Knowledge of how certain coins usually appear, knowing which dates and mints are well struck and which are not is beneficial for a better understanding and appreciation of these beautiful coins. Every numismatist can enjoy the look of a razor sharp, well struck 1907-O half dollar. Only the individual who knows how rare such a piece really is appreciates it far more. The specialist knows how rare and unusual it truly is.

Barber dimes which are known to come weakly struck are the 1898-O, 1899-O, 1900-O, and the 1907-O. The price spread between very good and fine grade is substantial - often as high as ten to one. Wholesale prices for very good coins has risen quite dramatically as of late - the first three above mentioned dates are up 35% the past seven months! New Orleans mint dimes are known to be unevenly struck - but these four dates in particular aren't usually seen well struck. The 1907-O is the worst struck coin in the series, although the 1898-O and 1899-O have the largest VG/Fine price spreads. These coins usually show full corn kernels on the reverse while lacking nearly all letters of the word "Liberty." Look for wreath detail as a clue to undergraded coins. "Liberty" is the universally accepted grading criteria.

Barber quarters are generally better struck than the dimes. Some later year issues, especially the 1904-O, 1906-O, 1907-O and 1909-O are the worst struck coins of this series. The New Orleans mint again! While these coins are quite desirable, especially the 1909-O, there is another barber quarter which is known to be unevenly struck as well, the key date 1913-S is almost always seen in the grade of good or below, usually in about good to good. This date comes unevenly struck on both the obverse and reverse. The unknowing dealer will often sell

*Continued on next page*

Know Your Strikes!

Continued from page 7

such a coin as an about good because it lacks a full obverse rim. The reverse rim also is not full on the right side. With most other dates of barber quarters the wear is uniform around the rims. Not so on the 1913-S. Here is an opportunity for those knowledgable barber collectors who know the strike characteristics of this key date coin.

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1/8 page	1 issue .....	\$12	4 issues .....	\$40	
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## Check for Alterations

### *Failing to do homework could be costly lesson*

By Michael Fahey

*Reprinted with Permission from "Coin World" Monday July 3, 2000*

The 1901-S Barber quarter dollar is one of the rarest 20th century U.S. coins. With a total mintage of only 72,000 pieces and a low survival rate, extremely few examples remain for collectors. As is usually the case, alteration experts have moved in to fill the demand, with the result that most of the 1901-S quarters on the market today are fakes.

The entire mintage for this issue was produced from two sets of dies. As long as the rim denticles below the date are visible, the majority of the fakes can be easily detected. On one of the obverse dies, both 1s in the date are centered above a denticle. On the second obverse die, both 1s are centered above a space between denticles. (See photos.)



**THIS DIE** pair for a genuine 1901-S Barber quarter shows the 1s centered above a space between denticles. Note the style and position on the reverse Mint mark.

The date positions for these two dies are not an absolute diagnostic, since at least one 1901 quarter dollar has a similar date position, but at least 90 percent of the fakes produced by adding an S to a 1901 quarter can be detected this way.

The other diagnostic to check is the shape and size of the S Mint mark. I have used low grade pieces for my illustrations, since this is the condition the 1901-S quarter is most often encountered. More than half of the fake 1901-S quarters with added S Mint marks will exhibit an S that is noticeably different than the S in the photos. Sometimes the added S will appear to be much clearer than the coin it is attached to. For example, a coin grading About Good to Good may

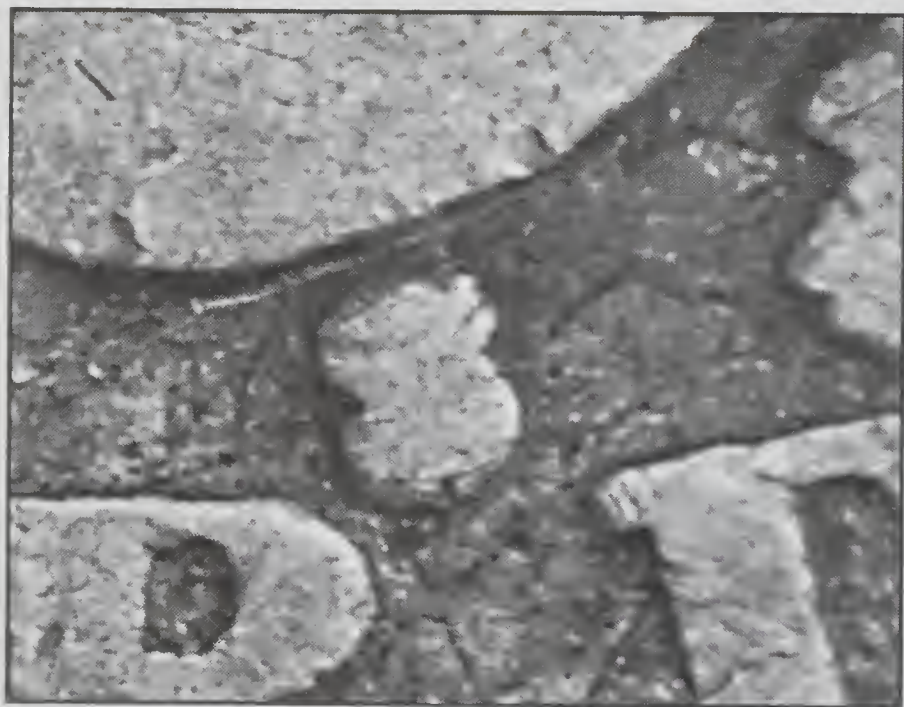
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## Alterations

*Continued from page 9*

have an added S that is sharp and clear, one that appears to belong on a coin in Extremely Fine condition.



*THE DATE on this second die pair has the 1s centered over individual denticles. Check the location and style of the S Mint mark on the reverse.*

between a high quality cast and a genuine struck specimen.

As the prices for this rarity have continued to climb over the years, I strongly recommend that ALL potential purchases be certified by a reputable grading service.

Taking a chance with this issue is just too risky for any collector.

Another variant used by alteration experts is to start with a genuine S Barber quarter from another date, such as a 1900. The last digit is removed from the coin, and a 1 is added in its place. This type of fake can be quite deceptive, especially if a coin is selected that has a date position similar to one of the genuine pieces.

Check to see if the last '1' in the date has a different color, texture, or relief than the other digits in the date. If this is the case, be very skeptical.

The last method we have seen at ANACS to produce fake 1901-S Barber quarters is to start with a genuine example, and produce casting molds from the genuine "model" coin. With today's technology, a skilled counterfeiter can turn out a very high quality product. Careful inspection of the surfaces with a microscope is needed to determine the difference

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# Barber Coinage: Well Positioned for a Takeoff

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*By John and Dave Feigenbaum*

*Permission to reprint this article is gratefully acknowledged, with thanks to Shane Downing 2000 CDN Inc., Coin Dealer Newsletter, P.O. Box 7939, Torrance, CA 90504*

The Dimes, Quarters and Half Dollars minted from 1892 to 1916 might well constitute some of the best bargains on the coin market today. For some time now, demand has slowly increased as supply has gone the other way. If you are an advanced collector/investor of U.S. coinage, you would do well to examine these issues to add to your collection or portfolio.

## Highly Collectible & Undervalued Series

For starters, let us assert that assembling the three Barber series makes for a challenging and enjoyable endeavor. Unlike many series, which have "impossible" dates scattered throughout, you will find that completing a Barber set is attainable but requires patience. Prices on the common date coins in the Barber series have suffered from the market softness seen in many type issues. Yet, surprisingly, many of these so-called common dates are not common at all. Each of the three series has two or three very common dates (usually the first and last year issues), and the other Philadelphia Mints in-between have been unduly lumped into the same category. This offers a great advantage to the collecting investor. Grab these up before the Bids catch up to reality – if you can find them.

Another factor contributing to the desirability of Barbers is also the one turn-off to would-be collectors. At today's prices, nobody is willing to let go of the key dates. Levels on the better date coins have not changed appreciably in quite some time. Speaking as one of the few major dealers who makes a two-way market in certified Barber coins, we can say that finding specific date/mintmark issues for want lists has become very difficult. We could easily witness an in-

*Continued on next page*

### **RARITY RATINGS DEFINITIONS:**

- R1 – Common (Mint State population over 200 coins)
- R2 – A slightly better date (Mint State population of 125-199 coins)
- R3 – A better date (Mint State population of 85-124 coins)
- R4 – Scarce (Mint State population of 60-84 coins)
- R5 – Very Scarce (Mint State population of 40-59 coins)
- R6 – Extremely scarce (Mint State population of 15-39 coins)
- R7 – Rare (Mint State population of 6-14 coins)
- R8 – Rare (Mint State population of 5 or fewer coins)



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## Barber Coinage

*Continued from page 11*

crease of 20-30% in wholesale prices before enough coins come on the market to satisfy customers.

### You're In Good Company

Even though the Barber Dimes, Quarters and Halves were quite unpopular at their time of issue, they are very desirable issues today, and complete sets have been present in many great collections. Charles Barber, Chief Mint Engraver from 1880 to 1917, was not a popular man, and his designs, which also include the Liberty (V) Nickel, were not popular and not saved. Many of these issues are truly rare today as a result. Consider the 1904-S Half – the key to the set – with only 28 coins in all Mint State grades. Surely there are more people looking for this coin than there are coins available. We haven't seen a Mint State example in over a year! And it's not for lack of trying.

One phenomenon which has kept the prices of Gem Barber material down in the past decade has been the surfacing of several fantastic collections. Yet, with only a few exceptions, they only contained one of each date.

In this article we want to discuss some of the 225 or so Barbers that make these our favorite series. To understand Barbers it is helpful to look at Rarity Ratings of the issues. Rarity Ratings were first made popular by A.C. Overton in his study of Bust Halves. We subsequently used them in all our "Complete Guide" books, and they have turned out to be very popular. Different series require slightly different definitions for these RR, but to our surprise the three Barber series each turn out to have exactly the same criteria. In our recent book, *The Complete Guide To Certified Barber Coinage*, these were defined as follows:

From this, the following table of Rarity Ratings was developed. Not only does the table afford you a quick guide to how scarce a particular date is, but it also should be used as a guide to assembling one or all of these sets. Two rules apply: 1. Try to acquire the coins with the higher rarity rating first; 2. The higher the rarity rating, the more you need to relax your standards. In other words, you can seek the almost perfect specimen of an R1 date, but don't pass any decent example of an R4 issue you need, and never pass on an R5 or R6. You can always upgrade later.

### Barber Dimes

**Philadelphia issues:** The 1892 and 1916 are the obvious Type coins of the set, and most other dates are common too. 1895 is scarce, but overrated, when price is considered. We have always liked 1894 & 1896, but these are now only R2! 1903 is slightly better at R3, and 1904 is definitely better in MS65 and above,

*Continued on next page*



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## Barber Coinage

*Continued from page 12*

but the P-Mint Dimes don't contain the surprises found with the P-Mint Quarters and Halves.

**New Orleans issues:** Check the table; these are tough ones, led by 1896-O and 1894-O, which are even scarcer than the 1895-O. To make matters even more challenging, these O-Mints are often poorly struck. Some dates, like 1898-O and 1907-O, are almost always soft, and even the best O-Mints are rarely as well struck as some P or S Mint issues. As a result, the O-Mints tend to be very scarce in very high grades. Expect to pay quite a premium for well struck issues.

**San Francisco issues:** Excepting the '94-S, which is a great rarity on par with the 1804 Silver Dollar, the S-Mints tend to be available, at least once in a while, and except for 1909-S, they come well struck. We like 1898-S and 1901-S, and 1895-S in high grade. Actually, we like them all. Even the supposedly more common issues, such as '16-S, can be a challenge.

**Denver issues:** Of these, only the 1907-D and 1909-D – with scarcities of R5 & R4, respectively – are truly tough.

## Barber Quarters

**Philadelphia issues:** Only two, 1903 and 1913, are better. The 1913 is low mintage, and Mint State pieces were once considered rare because all the early collections substituted Proofs. Now we know it to be fairly available – in fact, it sometimes is the only better date in the set you can count on finding at a large show. The 1903, like its Dime and Half Dollar counterparts, is a surprise.

**New Orleans issues:** While the three “keys” to the set are S-Mints, the rest of the scarce Quarters are dominated by the New Orleans coins. The O-Mint Quarters tend to be better struck than the Dimes, with the exception of 1907-O & 1909-O. They still don't come as sharp as S-Mints, but a few of the early years (1894-O, for example) occasionally come Prooflike.

Of the R5 issues shown in the table on the following page, the 1909-O is by far the most desirable because it is also rare in Circulated grades EF and AU. We have had to substitute Mint State specimens in several AU sets over the years. The '98-O enjoys stronger than expected demand also, but all R5 and R4 dates should be respected.

**San Francisco issues:** There are three R6 dates – 1896-S, 1898-S and 1901-S. Note that the very desirable 1913-S is not among them – not even an R5. Of these, 1901-S is the undisputed king. Don't let its population fool you into thinking it might be overpriced. It isn't. This is the only Barber we would inventory in any condition – from AG to MS65+. We have bought them with scratches and corrosion, and we have even bought specimens which were harshly cleaned.

*Continued on next page*

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## Barber Coinage

*Continued from page 13*

They always sell. The '01-S is extremely rare in EF a AU grades. A nice AU is easily worth \$10,000.

Having said that, we still find a Mint State 1896-S to be the best buy. Some come PL and bring very strong premiums. Unlike the '01-S, '96-S is available in all Circulated grades, though nice AU55/58 examples are scarce.

The 1898-S is very tough in Mint State, but quite common in EF/AU grades. For this reason, it doesn't command respect as a date. Among collectors, the 1897-S is a better coin because it is scarce in all Circulated grades, like the '01-S.

1913-S is one of the "big three" even though only an R4 in Mint State. This issue has the lowest mintage of any 20th century regular issue Silver coin, and, though some were saved in MS, is rare from Fine to AU. Remember that price reflects both supply and demand. The '13-S enjoys huge popularity and is always hard to locate.

1914-S is similar to '13-S, but not quite as scarce. 1899-S is similar to '98-S, but a little more plentiful in Mint State and not quite as common in EF/AU.

**Denver issues:** Only 1911-D is scarce and then only an R4. But it also is scarce in EF/AU grades and should not be passed up. Most Denver Quarters are weakly struck, especially on the eagle's right claw and sometimes on the mint-mark as well.

The 1916-D is by far the most common of all Barber Quarters, and though it can be found "fresh" and frosty, it doesn't make a good Type coin because of its strike. We prefer 1892-P for this.

## Barber Halves

**Philadelphia issues:** There are several P-Mints that are low mintage, led by 1913, 1914 and 1915. However, these three are late in the series, and a fair number were saved. The '14, in particular, is overrated. More surprising is the 1903, which is not low mintage, but like its Dime and Quarter counterparts, is scarce. At RS, it is probably tougher than even many longtime collectors realize.

1904 is similar to '03, but a little more available. 1905 is low mintage and a middle year, so its scarcity is predictable.

**New Orleans issues:** As expected, many of these are very tough, and of course, they are often weakly struck. The table shows that 1896-O is R6, and six other O-Mints are rated R5! In fact, the Half Dollar series has more R5 dates than either the Dimes or Quarters, and while they can all be obtained eventually, they make the set a major challenge.

The 1898-O is probably the most popular O-Mint, followed by 1897-O, because of its scarcity in almost all Circulated grades. For a while, the 1900-O and

*Continued on next page*



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## Barber Coinage

Continued from page 14

1901-O were the most prized because they had MS65 levels in the stratosphere. But as the population reports gained the benefit of time, these were shown to be merely two of the scarce dates.

**San Francisco issues:** If there is one stopper to this set, it is the 1904-S. Far scarcer than even the 1901-S Quarter, this date is no secret to anyone trying to assemble the set. It is not uncommon for this coin to bring more than double "Bid" at auction, and when one appears, it ends up frustrating more collectors than probably any other coin in the catalog.

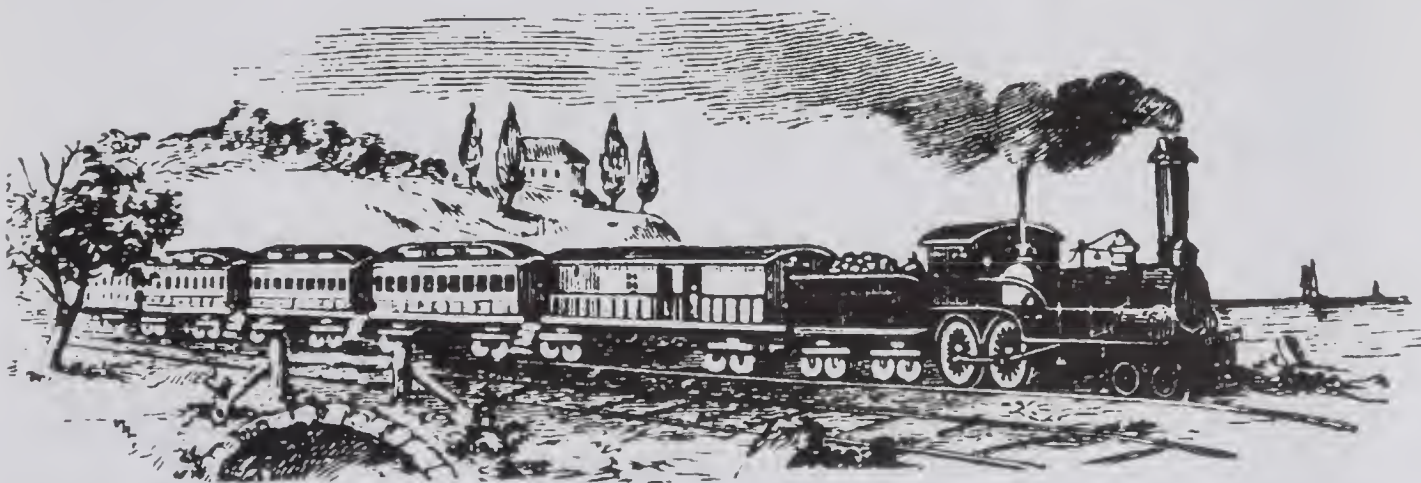
The 1901-S has risen to the top recently, which vindicates the old-timers who always thought it was the key. There are nine S-Mints rated R5, and all are a challenge. These are generally well struck and some have flashy luster. Perhaps our favorite is 1902-S because it is not a low mintage and wouldn't likely come to mind as a rare date. We have worked on many Barber Half want lists over the years, and somehow the '02-S always is one of the last dates to be found.

**Denver issues:** There are no scarce D-Mints. Both 1911-D and 1913-D have lower mintages, but relative to the O & S-Mints, they are available.

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*David Lawrence Feigenbaum founded David Lawrence Rare Coins in 1979. David was diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's Disease in 1996, a malady which has robbed him of all his muscle movement. Even though he can barely speak, Dave is now able to write with his eyes using a fantastic new device. John has worked with his father since he was ten years old and took over day-to-day activities at David Lawrence Rare Coins in 1997.*

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# Mint State Barbers by Denomination

Rarity Rating	Dimes	Quarters	Half Dollars
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R8	1894-S, 1905-O Micro O		1892-O Micro O
R7			
R6	1893/2, 1894-O, 1896-O	1896-S, 1898-S, 1901-S	1896-O, 1901-S, 1904-S
R5	1895-O, 1896-S, 1897-S, 1898-O&S, 1899-O, 1901-S, 1902-O&S, 1903-S, 1907-D, 1909-S	1896-O, 1897-O&S, 1898-O, 1899-S, 1901-O, 1909-O	1893-S, 1896-S, 1897-O&S, 1898-O&S, 1900-O&S, 1901-O, 1902-O&S, 1903-P, 1904-O, 1907-S, 1908-S, 1911-S
R4	1892-S, 1895-P, 1897-O, 1899-S, 1900-O, 1901-O, 1904-S, 1907-S, 1909-D, 1910-S	1893-S, 1895-O, 1900-S, 1902-O, 1903-O, 1904-O, 1905-O, 1907-S, 1908-S, 1911-D, 1913-S, 1914-S	1899-S, 1903-S, 1904-P, 1905-P, O&S, 1909-O, 1910-S, 1913-P, 1915-P
R3	1893-O&S, 1895-S, 1900-S, 1903-P&O, 1906-D&S, 1908-D, O&S, 1909-O, 1910-D, 1915-S	1892-S, 1894-O, 1895-S, 1899-O, 1900-O, 1902-S, 1903-P&S, 1905-S, 1906-D, 1907-D, 1909-S, 1910-D, 1912-S, 1913-P	1892-S, 1894-O&S, 1895-O&S, 1896-P, 1899-O, 1903-O, 1906-O&S, 1908-P, 1909-S, 1910-P, 1912-S, 1913-S, 1914-P&S
R2	1892-O, 1894-P, 1896-P, 1902-P, 1904-P, 1905-P, O&S, 1906-O, 1907-O, 1912-S, 1913-S, 1914-S	1893-O, 1894-P&S, 1896-P, 1897-P, 1901-P, 1904-P, 1905-P, 1906-O, 1907-O, 1908-D, 1910-P, 1911-S, 1913-D, 1915-S	1892-O, 1893-P&O, 1894-P, 1895-P, 1897-P, 1898-P, 1899-P, 1901-P, 1902-P, 1906-D, 1907-D&O, 1911-D, 1913-D
R1	1892-P, 1893-P, 1897-P, 1898-P, 1899-P, 1900-P, 1901-P, 1906-P, 1907-P, 1908-P, 1909-P, 1910-P, 1911-P, D&S, 1912-P&D, 1913-P, 1914-P&D, 1915-P, 1916-P&S	1892-P&O, 1893-P, 1895-P, 1898-P, 1899-P, 1900-P, 1902-P, 1906-P, 1907-P, 1908-P&O, 1909-P&D, 1911-P, 1912-P, 1914-P&D, 1915-P&D, 1916-P&D	1892-P, 1900-P, 1906-P, 1907-P, 1908-D&O, 1909-P, 1911-P, 1912-P&D, 1915-D&S

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